

trepidity, and supporting me into the works after I received my wound in passing the last abatis.

Enclosed are the returns of the killed and wounded of the light infantry, as also of the enemy, together with the number of prisoners taken, likewise of the ordnance and stores found in the garrison.

I forgot to inform your excellency that previous to my marching, I had drawn general Muhlenberg into my rear, who with three hundred men of his brigade took post on the opposite side of the marsh so as to be in readiness either to support me or to cover a retreat in case of accident, and I have no doubt of his faithfully and effectually executing either, had there been any occasion for him.

The humanity of our brave soldiery, who scorned to take the lives of a vanquished foe calling for mercy, reflects the highest honour on them, and accounts for the few of the enemy killed on the occasion.

I am not satisfied with the manner in which I have mentioned the conduct of lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, the two gentlemen who led the advanced parties of twenty men each—their distinguished bravery deserves the highest commendation—the first belongs to the sixth Pennsylvania regiment, and lost 17 men killed and wounded in the attack; the last belongs to the ninth ditto, who was more fortunate in saving his men though not less exposed.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Your excellency's most obedient humble servant,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

General WASHINGTON.

* * See the list of killed, wounded, and taken, in last week's Gazette.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Stony-Point, July 15, 1779, at night.

Ordnance. Brads, 3 12 pounders, 1 3 pounder; iron, 2 24 pounders, 2 18 pounders, and 1 12 pounder; brads howitzer, 8 inch, 1; brads mortars, 10 inch, 1; 5 and a half inch, 2; 4 and 2 5ths of an inch, 2.

30 sponges with staves and rammer-heads; 9 ladles, with staves; 11 wadlocks, with staves; 4 drag-ropes, with pins; 4 draught chains; 24 hanfsikes; 11 aprons of lead; 12 axes; 20 boxes; 10 buckets; 40 bottoms of wood, 10 inch; 5 hudge barrels; 4 brushes for kitt; 10 hand-barrows; 1 cart sling, complete; 14 large and 7 small leather cartouches; 2 iron crows; 5 muzzle caps; 2 compages; 10 pounds tallow candles; 15 oil-clothes.

Flannel cartridges, filled, 24 pounders 603, 12 pounders 1174; 3 pounders 295; 20 8 inch howitz; 38 5 and a half, and 40 4 and 2 5ths inch mortars—empty, 146 8 inch howitz; 240 5 and half, and 240 4 and 2 5ths inch mortars.

Cartridge paper, filled, 18 pounders 158—empty, 18 pounders, 100; musket, with ball, 28,752.

3 funnels; 1816 fuzes, drove and primed; 1261 musket flints; 9 and half pounds flux; 14 hammers; 1 powder horn; 11 tanned hides; 4 band and a beam hooks; 9 and half sets mens harness; 6 hand hatchets; 2 and half tons of junk; 1 complete triangle gin; 3 bars of iron; 2 cutting knives; 2 paring knives, with block and stave, 9 pounds kitt; 3 iron melting ladles; 1 muscovy and a dark lanterns; 7 skeins Hambro' line; laboratory chests; 2 copper measures; 11 mallets and setters; 8 skeins marline, 100 lb. nails, and 1000 lb. clouts; 5 mantelets; 39 barrels corned, 4 duty, and 4 mealed powder; 20 dozen port-fires; 15 punches for vents; 3 pair pincers; 12 plummets of lead; 8 fathoms of rope for lashing; 12 rockets, with sticks; 8 sticks with port fire; 40 spikes for nailing guns; 3 saws.

Shot fixed with powder, For 12 pounders, 217 round, 92 case; 10 wood bottoms, 24 pounders, 304 round, 104 case; 12 pounders, 900 round; 3 pounders, 200 round, 106 case.

Shot, case fixed to wooden bottoms, For howitz, 8 inch, 40; for mortars, 5 and a half inch, 80; 4 2 5ths of an inch, 80. Grape, iron bottoms, 24 pounders, 95; in bags, 18 pounders, 42; 10 inch mortar, 40.

Loose shot, 24 pounders, 150; 18 pounders, 208. 39 sheep-skins; 50 fathoms ikid and parbuncle rope; 3 scales, 2 feet, brads; 4 pair scissars.

Shells, 10 inch, fixed 29, empty 74; 8 inch, fixed 15, empty 90; 5 and a half inch, fixed 21, empty 141; 4 2 5ths of an inch, fixed 40, empty 160.

6 Scrapers for shells; 3300 sponge-tackles; 12 spades; 6 shovels; 2 tarpaulins; 10 tompons; 2 officers and 1 laboratory tents; 5790 tubes; 12 pounds twine; 30 priming-wires; 1 set brass weights, from 4 lbs. to 2 of an ounce; 2 pounds worked; 84 wads for 24 pounders.

For the use of the horse department, 50 sets large horse-shoes, and 3200 nails for ditto.

For the use of the smith, 1 forge bellows, 1 anvil, with beek iron, 1 standing vice, 1 tew iron, 1 coal-cask.

Return of arms, and other articles, not included before.

134 tents, 9 markees, 8 horsemens tents, 9 wall-tents, 334 muskets with bayonets, 103 cartouch boxes.

Published by order of congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

ANNAPOLIS, August 6.

Letters by capt. Robinson, in the schooner Swan, arrived at Philadelphia in 18 days from Martinique, advise, that the squadron under M. de la Mothe Piquet failed from Port-Royal (island of Martinique) the 30th June, having on board 2500 land forces, in order to attack the island of Grenada. These letters further mention, that the governor and garrison of that island capitulated the 4th July: that admiral Byron was returned from St. Kitts, and on the 2d, took general Grant with 3 or 4000 land forces, in 37 transports, with which he proceeded to defend or retake the island of St. Vincent's; he anchored the next day off that island, where hearing that count d'Estaing had failed for Grenada, the next day he weighed anchor and pursued them, and having landed his forces at the Gouyave, he offered battle to the French fleet; in the mean while general Grant having made three attacks on the French troops, was

as often repulsed with loss. The count found means to detach five ships of inferior force, blocked up the transport ships, and proceeded in order to give battle with the remainder of his fleet, which was equal in number to the 30 ships under admiral Byron's command, but rather inferior in the number of guns. The shock was violent and bloody. The count's ship in particular suffered more than any of the others, but he kept his wind, as the English ships were obliged to retire five miles to leeward, no doubt but the French flag rides triumphant in those seas; it was reported that admiral Byron had lost five of his ships, but as this is not accounted for, it cannot be credited till confirmed by more authentic accounts.

An ACT to revive and continue the late act of assembly to prevent distilling grain into spirit.

WHEREAS the present appearance of a short crop of corn in several places within this state, occasioned by the want of rain, and other causes, have rendered it expedient and necessary to revive and continue the late act, entitled, An act to prevent distilling grain into spirit:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said late act of assembly, from and after the fourteenth day of August next, shall and is hereby revived and shall be continued in full force and effect, until the fifteenth day of November then next; and all persons offending against the said act, after the time first above specified, shall be liable and subject to all the penalties therein mentioned, in the same manner as if the act aforesaid were hereby again particularly re-enacted, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the house of delegates, July 30, 1779: Read and assented to.
By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

By the senate, July 30, 1779: Read and assented to.
By order, H. RIDGELY, cl. sen.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, July 28, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the following be entered as the resolve of this house, viz.

RESOLVED, That for the future this house will not take into consideration any petition from the inhabitants of any county or parish, relative to the imposing any kind of taxes, or erecting any public buildings, or other matter, any way respecting the general interest of such county or parish, or particular interest of any part thereof, unless it shall be made appear, that two months at least before the offering such petition to any person to be subscribed, advertisements were set up at all the churches, chapels, and court house, of the said county, notifying the intention of offering such petition to be subscribed, in order to be preferred to this house, and that the same be published in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 15th day of this instant, August, at the subscriber's store in Annapolis,

A PARCEL of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of chairs, tables, feather-beds and bedsteads, carpets, pictures neatly framed and glazed, an eight-day clock, some china, &c. &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock and continue till all are sold. At same time will be sold some negro women and children, boys and girls.

JAMES DICK.

Elk, July 29, 1779.

WHEREAS various reports have been raised and propagated to prejudice my character as deputy quarter and forage-master-general to the eastern shore of the state of Maryland, by some person or persons unknown; let this serve to inform such persons, that if they will declare their allegations to the quarter or forage-masters-general, or any public body properly authorized to take notice of the same, that though their charges should prove groundless, which I trust will be the case, I will thank and freely forgive them, as they may have been imposed on, or intended it for a public good; but should they continue thus to lurk behind the scene, and slanderously attack my character in the dark, by base insinuations, not daring to step forth and support their charges, they may rest assured that I will use my utmost endeavour to seek them out, and when found will treat them according to their demerit.

1706 HOLLERS WORTH.

August 1, 1779. NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition to the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle county at the boundary line, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

1000 Dollars

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, July 19, 1779.

IN pursuance of the resolve of congress of January 2d ult. respecting the emissions of continental bills of credit, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, there have been destroyed in this office two millions three hundred and forty thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars of the emissions of May 20th, and one million five hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars of the emission of April 11th, amounting in the whole to three millions eight hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

The several printers in the United States are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers.
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treasurer of loans.

IN obedience to HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S ORDERS, this day issued me, I do hereby require all persons whatsoever, under the denomination of PRISONERS OF WAR (who have either directly violated their paroles, by absenting themselves from within the enemy's lines, or who have neglected to return to their captivity, agreeable to the tenor of their paroles, and my former summons having rendered no sufficient reason for such delay) to repair instantly to the city of New-York, and there deliver themselves up to the commissary-general of prisoners: for the British army.—And I am further directed to inform them, that at the expiration of FORTY DAYS from the date hereof (in case of refusal) the most effectual measures will be taken to enforce a compliance therewith, and if they are not to be found, their names and places of abode will be published in all the papers, as men who are sensible of the obligations of honour, or the sufferings of their ASSOCIATES in captivity, which their misconduct tends greatly to encrease.

Given at my office, at the head quarters of the army, this twelfth day of July, 1779.

JOHN BEATTY,
Commissary-general of prisoners.
The printers in the different states are requested to give the above an early publication.

July 26, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of six fieri facias issued from the general court, amounting in the whole to twenty eight hundred and thirty-six pounds, ten shillings, sterling money, debt and damages, and also thirty-two pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence halfpenny, current money, there will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on Tuesday the 31st day of August next, to the highest bidder, for ready cash, at the late dwelling plantation of James Chalmers, late of Kent county, one thousand acres of land, all adjoining the dwelling plantation, except one piece, which James Chalmers purchased of Henry Phillips, which is near the other, all the said land the property of the aforesaid James Chalmers, and sold to satisfy unto Thomas Gassaway and Benjamin Harwood, successors of John Clapham and Willam Eddis, their several debts, damages, and costs, agreeable to the judgments obtained by the aforesaid Thomas Gassaway and Benjamin Harwood against the aforesaid James Chalmers, before the judges of the general court, held at Talbot county court-house on the second Tuesday of April last.

KINVIN WROTH,
Sub-sheriff of Kent county.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Montgomery county, July 18, 1779.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, a likely mulatto slave named SANGO, about five feet high, wears his own hair, which he keeps combed; he appears to be about twenty years of age, is very sensible and active; he had on a claret coloured cloth coat, red cloth waistcoat, country linen shirt and breeches, pretty much worn, thread stockings, country made shoes and brass buckles, a castor hat, which he generally wears cocked up; he has taken with him a country filled coat of a drab colour. It is probable he may steal a horse, and make either for camp or the Carolinas. Any person who will take up the said fellow, and secure him that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

JAMES PERRY.

N.B. I understand that he frequently declared, some little time before he went off, that some body had offered him a considerable sum and find him a horse to go off with him; I am apprehensive he has embraced the offer, and it is likely the person intends to make sale of him.

Annapolis, July 22, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from half past two till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clerk.

CAME to the plantation of RICHARD BENNETT HALL, in Prince-George's county, some time in May, a BAY MARE, branded S L. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, July 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 7th instant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 24 1/2 hands high, branded on the near buttock E G. There are some saddle marks, he has two white feet, is shod all round, trots very hard, and has a switch tail. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him, or secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if taken within this state, fifty dollars, and if out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH SELBY.

STOPPED, on being offered for SALE,

A SILVER TABLE SPOON, marked W M maker's mark E B. The owner may have it again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to the printer.

Belvoir, July 10, 1779.

THERE are at the plantation of ELIZABETH SCOTT, about seven miles from Annapolis, one black and four white SHEEP and one LAMB, each with one ear cropt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.